



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM PENN.

BY HOWARD M. JENKINS.

(Continued from page 195.)

XIII. SUPPLEMENTARY AND CONCLUDING CHAPTER.

Though it was my plan to state all the facts suitable for this essay in their appropriate connection, in the development of the family narrative, it has proved that a number of additional data have accumulated, whose interest, if not importance, makes a supplementary chapter appropriate.

ADMIRAL PENN'S TABLET AND ARMS.

The question, if there really was any, as to the wording upon Admiral Penn's memorial tablet in the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol, is settled by the picture of the tablet (from a photograph) which has been given in connection with this essay. Though, from the gloom of the church and the elevation of the tablet, photography was difficult, the picture obtained shows with sufficient clearness the presence of the words, "and those Penns of Penn, in the county of Bucks," and this record evidence, whatever its value may be, is definitely established.

An article in *Notes and Queries*, London (Fifth Series, Vol. XI. p. 457), describes the Admiral's armor accompanying the tablet. It "consists of the entire suit, with helmet, said to have been worn by the gallant knight, 'admiral and general,' during his last expedition, and it is attached to one of the columns of the church, together with his sword, spurs, gauntlets and pennons, now consisting of a few fragments only."

The same article adds some details of interest in connection with the opening of the Admiral's tomb for the burial of the last William Penn (grandson of Richard) in 1845. It says, "In September, 1845, the family vault was opened

to admit the remains of a descendant, when it was found that the mahogany outer coffin was completely decayed, and the leaden one containing the Admiral had given way at the sides. Upon lifting the lid to have the sides properly secured, the cerecloth covering the body appeared quite perfect; the face and hands, which had become of a brown color, were alone uncovered, and they were well preserved, the pointed Vandyke beard and mustaches remarkably so. The next day, the coffin, having been carefully repaired, was re-deposited in the vault.”¹

THE PENN-LOWTHER MARRIAGE.

In the record of the marriage licenses issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury there is this, February 12, 1666/7 :

“Anthony Lowther, of Moske, co. York, Esq., Bach^r, 24, and Margaret Pen, Sp^r, 15, dau of Sir William Pen, K^t, of St. Olave, Hart street, London, who consents; at St. Olave’s afsd, Barking, co. Essex, or Clapham, co. Surrey.”

The marriage took place, as Pepys’s Diary has already stated, February 14, two days after the issue of the license. Margaret was, it appears, but fifteen years old, the bridegroom being nine years her senior.

PENN’S IMPRISONMENT IN THE TOWER.

A very intelligent and careful inquiry into the imprisonment of William Penn in the Tower of London in 1668/9 was published in *Archæologia*, London, Vol. XXXV. pp. 72–90, it being a paper read, March 17, 1853, before the Society of Antiquaries, London, by John Bruce, Esq., treasurer of the society. The value of the paper consists chiefly in its clear explanation of the manner of Penn’s imprisonment, and its citation of the minutes of several sittings of the Privy Council in which the case was considered.

¹ St. Mary Redcliffe, it may be worth noting, was the church under whose shadow the marvellous boy Chatterton was reared, and in whose “muniment room” he pretended to have found the old chest of manuscripts, “Canynges’s Coffe.”

Mr. Bruce explains that the printing and publishing of books at the time Penn issued his "Sandy Foundation Shaken" were strictly regulated by the severe statute, 14 Car. II., cap. 33. While it is true that this could not have been very rigidly enforced, since there are many books extant printed in the period after the law was enacted, without the license which it required, it was yet available for use when the authorities might choose to employ it.

The minutes of the Privy Council show that Penn, upon search being made for the printer of his book, John Derby, came forward, avowed himself the author, and surrendered himself to Lord Arlington, principal Secretary of State, who, of his own authority,¹ sent Penn a "close prisoner" to the Tower and Derby to the Gate-House Prison.

At the Council, Whitehall, December 16, 1668, the King present, Lord Arlington reported what he had done; his action was approved, and he was directed to give orders to continue Penn and Derby in confinement. Two days later, at another council, a warrant was issued to the lieutenant of the Tower directing that Penn be kept a "close prisoner" until the King's pleasure should be further signified, the warrant being signed by the Duke of Ormond, the Lord Chamberlain (Earl of Manchester), the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Carbery, Lord Ashley, Lord Berkeley, and Sir John Trevor (Secretary of State).

January 29, 1668/9, at a council, the petition of Joane Derby, wife of John Derby, the printer, was presented, asking his release on bail. It was ordered that he might enjoy such liberty of the prison as other prisoners had, but still to be kept in safe custody. May 7, 1669, the Council ordered him released.

March 31, 1669, a petition of Sir William Penn was presented to the Council in behalf of his son, and it was directed that the Bishop of London (Dr. Humphrey Henchman, appointed to that see in 1663) should examine and judge of the heretical views in "The Sandy Foundation

¹ The statute does not seem to have been followed; Mr. Bruce calls the proceedings "Star Chamber" throughout.

Shaken," and Sir John Robinson, the lieutenant of the Tower, should allow citations and processes issued by the Bishop to be served on Penn; also, that he allow Penn, in charge of "a keeper and sufficient guard," to appear in the Bishop's consistory.

The action taken by the Bishop, under this order, Mr. Bruce says, was to send Dr. Stillingfleet (afterwards Bishop) to visit the prisoner.¹ At any rate, at the Council, July 28, 1669, about three months after the previous action, the King being present, his Majesty expressed himself as satisfied by Dr. Stillingfleet's report, and by what Penn "hath since published" (the explanatory pamphlet, "Innocency with her Open Face"), that he was sensible of his former "error." Sir John Robinson was therefore ordered forthwith to set him at liberty and deliver him "to his father, Sir William Pen."²

THE SHANGARRY ESTATE.

If we except Jordans graveyard, no other place seems more identified now with the Penn name than the old Irish estate of Shangarry. And this is in spite of the fact that the Founder, after the days of his youth, and his departure to Oxford, could have been there very little, while his descendants, other than William Penn, 3d, down to Thomas Penn-Gaskell, were hardly resident there at all.

The Shangarry estate, as already mentioned, was divided at the conclusion of the long lawsuit between the heirs of Peter Gaskell and those of Alexander Durdin. The two portions remain in those families, the present Penn owner being Peter Penn-Gaskell. A curious feature of the division is that the old castle from which the estate takes its name is on the Durdin portion. Possibly Admiral Penn, could he be witness to this consequence of the sixty days'

¹ Penn himself says that Stillingfleet came to see him "at the King's command."

² Mr. Bruce's paper is a fair and candid one, apparently with the disposition, if not the purpose, to show that Penn was not persecuted by the Bishop of London.

nominal marriage relation of his great-grandson's widow, would think it an unsatisfactory sequel, after all, to the schemes and ambitions by which Shangarry was acquired as a war grant by the favor of Protector and King.

The Shangarry estates cover an area of about four miles by two miles (English). They lie on the extreme southern coast of Ireland, between Cork and Youghal;¹ so close, indeed, to the Atlantic that a wide estuary in which the ocean tides ebb and flow is but three-fourths of a mile from the castle. The region is substantially a peninsula, the ocean on the south, Cork Harbor on the west, and the estuary already mentioned on the east nearly enclosing it. The place seems secluded and remote; four miles northwest is the town of Cloyne, famous as the home for eighteen years (1734-1752) of Bishop Berkeley,² and about five miles farther northwest is Midleton, a station and post-town on the Great Southern and Western Railway,³ which is the nearest point of access to the great outside world.

The "Castle" (Shangarry = Celtic, old garden) is now a mere heap of ruins. It receives no notice in any of the descriptions—not even the minute studies of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall—of the picturesque remains of the region, and the name Shangarry will be sought in vain in gazetteers and local guide-books. There is, however, a village of Shangarry,⁴ this being on the Penn-Gaskell portion of the estate, and near by, "on a strip of land" which belongs to

¹ This is the region of Captain William Penn's naval operations, for the Parliament, in 1644 and later.

² The time of the Bishop's residence at Cloyne coincides pretty nearly with the period of William Penn, 3d's, residence at Cork and Shangarry, but I find no trace of their acquaintanceship. One would have thought that at least the invalid of Shangarry might have had the advantage of the Bishop's tar-water remedy, which at that particular period much occupied his attention.

³ The place is the "middle town" on the road from Cork to Youghal. The Post-Office Department spells it with one *d*,—*Midleton*.

⁴ The spelling used locally, and by Mr. Penn-Gaskell and others of my correspondents, is *Shanagarry*. I have followed, to avoid change, the spelling which seems to have been used originally, and which was therefore employed in the early part of this essay.

the Durdin owner, the ruins are. Immediately opposite them stands what formerly was Shangarry House,—“the House,”—now altered into stables and offices, while a newer house (“built about 1841”), a “gentleman’s residence” of the present century, has been erected “about five hundred yards farther back from the main road.”¹ This main road leads from Middleton down through Cloyne, past Shangarry, to Ballycotton, on the ocean shore,—a seaside resort of some note.

The old castle had a history beginning at least as early as the time of Elizabeth. In her reign it was successfully defended against her troops by the Earl of Desmond. Walter Raleigh, at Youghal, was doubtless well acquainted with the place. In 1641 it was held by the Irish for Charles, but was taken later by Parliamentary troops, and by Cromwell’s order was dismantled. Maria Webb (“Penns and Peningtons”) describes it (1867) as having then some attractiveness. It is, she says, “an ivy-covered ruin; but its tall tower, rising above the bright green foliage, gives a commanding and picturesque air to the remains.” A photograph of the ruins in 1898 makes this description quite unsuitable. The ruins appear to be of no great size, and to have hardly any architectural form.²

A Roman Catholic chapel, built about 1830, stands near the castle ruins; the Episcopal Protestant Church of Kilmahon, of much older date, is also in the vicinity. About two miles southwest, and on the Shangarry estate, stands an old dwelling-house in tolerable repair, and still occupied as a residence, called “Sunville,” and it was in this, the

¹ “It has always seemed to me a pity that the new House was ever built, the old one being so much more massive and solid, but its close proximity to the high road and the village was no doubt an objection.”—*Letter, 1898.*

² I am indebted for the photograph and for information of value in this connection to the kindness of T. Wilson Strangman, whose house, “Kinoith,” stands on the Penn-Gaskell portion of the Shangarry estate. (Kinoith, which, Celtic, means “The Place of Friendship,” is, he states, “an old name revived, which has been applied to this district probably since the days of William Penn.”)

"old people" of the neighborhood insist, that William Penn lived when at Shangarry.

By the will of Peter Penn-Gaskell, 2d (who died 1866), the Penn-Gaskell portion of the Shangarry estate was charged with payments of annuities, etc., in addition to an encumbrance which already lay upon it. The diminished values of Irish estates in recent years have borne heavily upon Shangarry, and the revenues from it are probably more than absorbed in the charges upon it.

JOHN PENN'S RESIDENCE AT FEENS.

Allusion is made at several places in this essay to the residence of John Penn, "the American," at Feens, near Twyford, in Berks, and in a foot-note to Chapter IX., besides some other details, an extract is given from a letter written by him to his servant, named Thomas Penn,¹ directing him to get Feens ready for occupancy. This letter was dated December 2, 1735, immediately after John's return to England from his Pennsylvania visit. To this, Thomas, who wrote a tolerable letter, though evidently a person of very limited education, replied, his letter undated,—

" . . . I rec'd yours of y^e 2d. I should have wrote sooner, had I any other news but y^e rejoicing of y^e people for your safe landing, and their wishing for you a safe arrival here. . . . Hannah gives her duty, every evening the House hath a spy to watch your coming, for they are resolved to make our church steaple rock for joy."

John, it seems, lost no time in forming plans for spending his Christmas at Feens. Tom writes to him, December 9, thus:²

"Mr. Griffin is com to feens & hath begun packing up this day & sayeth he intends to clear y^e hous y^e latter end of nexte weeke or soonor, if soonor I shall let you know. I have inquired for a man to shave,

¹ This Thomas Penn appears to have been a colored man, and he seems to have been advanced in years. In one of his letters to John Penn, 1735, he says that if his "legs were as good as they once were" he would attend himself to some business that was under consideration.

² The letter is endorsed, "Black Tom's Letters, 1735."

write and waite at table, but can heare of none about. I have set Aran to work for 12d per day, small bear and loging, and finds himself till you com to feens. Hannah hath agreeede with a maide, if you like. I have wrote to [name not plain] about a horse. Hannah sayeth there wants cover sheets, if youle please to send a pece of cloth she could make y^m now shee hath time. please send word what provishhon you would have laid in. I believe I have planted Sallery a nuf. I have not yet seen any wine. . . .

“T P

“please to let me know when a ship sailes, for I muste send sum straw-berries and [word torn] roots or Mrs¹ will chide.”

Upon the same date as Tom's letter (and apparently in reply to it) John Penn writes to Tom. The letter is addressed to him, “att Feens, near Maidenhead, Berks, pr Maidenhead bagg,” and runs thus:

“HONEST TOM

“I have rec'd yours I am sorry the gentleman has not Left the house. I desire you'l Gett 2 Leggs of Pork, & a Bullock or two of Beafe, as Soon as you Can to be Ready against Christmass, also 3 or 4 good hen Turkeys, foulds, & Geese. I should be glad to know what youl want from Town that [I] may Send it Down. we shall want some Good hay & oats which pray gett for Shall have a Good Deal of Company down with me. As you cannot gett the Person that lived with Mr. Griffen, I believe Shall keep Sam, who Seems Better Since he has been on Shore; hope you'll have Somebody in the Garden and stable by Xmass, & as we Shall want some person to go out a Shooting, perhaps Aaron may do, or if T. Skinner Could be gott for a few days. I could not Send wine Last week but Design you some on fryday p^r Waggon, wherefore desire you'l not be out of the Way. a Doz of Wood pidgeons Potted & Some Potted Beafe or Collard would be acceptable, also a hogs head in a Collar. . . .”

Same to same, December 16, 1735:

“ . . . I design to send down some Coals p^r Rounds Barge with Severall other things. I sent yesterday a hamper of Sugar, Tea, & Coffee, which hope came safe & that you Rec'd last week p^r Waggon a hhead of Red Wine. Youl have a pipe of Madeira Fryday, & a hogshead [of] fine Rum if it can be landed by that time.”

¹ “Mrs.” was evidently Margaret Freame, then in Pennsylvania. Letters from her, at Philadelphia, to Tom, on garden seeds, etc., are in the Penn collections.

Tom to John Penn, December 19, 1735 :

"HON SR

"Y^e gentlemen left Feens yesterday. here is only one sarvant, we are washing scrubing and giting Every stoole in its place as you left it y^t Nothing should appeare strange to you att your returne, but feare y^e rooms will scarce be dry and well air'd before Munday. please to send a line what you would please to have got for Supper or Dinner when you come, here will be potted befe, Collared ditto, hoggs hed brand [? brained] wood piggons potted and so forth. People would Meete you on y^e rode to congratulate youre safe returne and conducte you to your old set did they but know ye day and way you would com

"from your humble sv't

"T P

"feens, Fryday morning'

THE GRAVESTONES OF JORDANS GROUND.

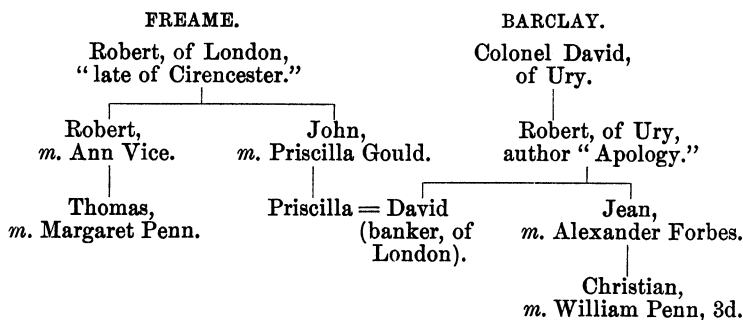
The several reflections upon the errors in the lettering placed upon the gravestones in the Friends' burial-ground at Jordans make it necessary now to state that these errors have been corrected. A letter from Joseph J. Green, the distinguished Quaker antiquarian and genealogist, October 12, 1897, from Tunbridge Wells, England, says, referring first to the grave marked Letitia Penn,—

"The stone is now correct, 'Letitia Aubrey,' as I have drawn the attention of the local monthly-meeting to these defects, and new stones are now put down where errors existed. The stone 'Mary Frame' has been taken up, or altered to 'Margaret Freame,' and I think also 'Thomas Freame;' both are buried in one grave. The stone at John Penn's grave is also correctly marked."

MARGARET FREAME AND HER FAMILY.

A thorough examination of the Penn correspondence would yield much further information concerning Margaret Freame, daughter of the Founder, and her family. Her husband, Thomas Freame, was the son of Robert Freame, of London, "grocer," a Friend, who married Ann Vice, at the Friends' meeting at Bull and Mouth, March 21, 1694/5. This Robert Freame—who was apparently of a Gloucestershire family; his father is described as "late of Cirences-ter"—had a brother John, "citizen and grocer," of Lom-

bard Street, London, who, August 19, 1697, married, at the Friends' meeting at Devonshire House, Priscilla Gould. Priscilla Freame, daughter of the latter couple, married David Barclay, "citizen and draper," son of Robert Barclay, author of the "Apology," and brother, therefore, to Jean Forbes, the mother of Christian Forbes, who was the first wife of William Penn, 3d. Thus:



John Freame, who was "citizen and grocer" in 1697, formed later, with his son-in-law, David Barclay, the firm of Freame & Barclay, which became a very successful and quite important London banking-house. Numerous allusions have been made to them and to "Mr. Barclay" in the correspondence cited in this essay. David Barclay was a rich, respected, and influential citizen of London. His house "enjoyed a larger share of the confidence and trade of the mercantile community of Philadelphia, during the middle of the last century, than any other firm in London."¹ The name of Freame appeared at the head of the firm until 1771; in 1775 that of Barclay was placed first, and has so remained. (The house has been made, within a few years, a company, under the name of Barclay & Company, Limited.²)

¹ Dr. G. B. Keen in PENNA. MAG., Vol. V. p. 96.

² Not unnaturally, the Friends gave a large patronage to Freame & Barclay. From at least as early as 1741—probably earlier—the "stock" account of London Yearly Meeting (*i.e.*, the general fund, contributed by the membership and sent up by the subordinate meetings) was banked with this house, and it so continues to be, 1898, a persistency of

Thomas Freame, the husband of Margaret Penn, was thus the cousin of Priscilla Barclay. The date of his marriage to Margaret Penn is definitely given in the Friends' records at London. It is thus, in brief:

"Thomas Freame, citizen and grocer, of London, son of Robert, to Margaret Penn, dau. of William and Hannah, late of Ruscombe, county of Berks, at Hammersmith, 6th of 5th month [July], 1727."

Thomas Freame came to Pennsylvania in advance of his wife. A letter from her brother, John Penn, dated at Feens, October 1, 1732, and addressed to his brother Thomas in Pennsylvania, says,—

"My sister Freame & her little Boy are perfectly well, & Desire to be p'ticularly Remembered to you & my Brother Freame, whose letter She rec'd yesterday with great Pleasure. . . . I desire to be Remembered to my Bro Freame, who I hope will be able to settle his affairs on Such a foot that he will be with us in the Spring."

Thomas Freame probably did not, as here suggested by John Penn, return to England in the spring of 1733; he stayed for several years in Pennsylvania. His wife and the "little Boy," Thomas, Jr., came over with John Penn to Philadelphia in 1734, and remained here until 1741, when they accompanied Thomas Penn on his return to England. Thomas Penn's letter (already cited) to Richard Hockley, written upon landing in England, speaks of "my sister and her children" as then with him,—the term "children" being explained by the birth in Philadelphia, in 1740, of her daughter, Philadelphia Hannah Freame, afterwards Lady Cremorne.

After John had returned to England, in 1735, Margaret wrote numerous letters to him. One or two of these have been cited. Letters also from her husband, from the little boy, and from Thomas Penn, referring to the Freames,—all addressed to John,—are preserved. They throw light on

business relations certainly not often occurring. "As early as 1736," says my valued friend, Isaac Sharp, of London, "I find mention of a loan from Freame & Barclay," for Friends' account.

the family relations, and are of interest besides. I cite some below.

One from Thomas Freame to John Penn, from Philadelphia, October 6, 1735 :

" . . . My fever continued a week after you went, wthout the Doctors being able to Turn it. at Last he got it to intermit, & then plyed me Close wth y^e Bark wth has quite conquered the distemper. I want nothing now but to gain Strength wth will come by degrees. Yesterday I went out wth Peggy & Little Tom in y^e Chariot. I was glad to hear you got to Sea so soon, we were afraid you wo^d have been windbound a week longer."

Margaret Freame to John Penn, from Philadelphia, November 20, 1735 :

"The Governour [Gordon] is but Very poorly, and in my Opinion is not likely to hold it Long. the rest of our Acquaintance are Pretty Well, as We all are here, tho its cold Weather & We begin to freese by the fireside. I forgot to tell you we have Lost Poor Miss Betty Gordon, who was Ship't of for Scotland about 3 weeks ago attended by only a little Black Girl and no womenkind besides themselves on bord, I think to the shame of the Governour's Family. Since your departure I have been Very little abroad, Except in the garden, which is my Chief amusement. What there I view I am sure is Natural and Sincere. . . .

"Mr. Freame is not yet well enough to go up and dispose of his land, but hope he will soon; as to the Brewhouse I believe it would turn out Very well, yet Mr. Norris is so much in the Country my Brother has advis'd my Husband, if he could part with it on good terms to do it . . . little Tom is very Well, has rode as far as Cousin Ashton's today, Since which he has wrot you a letter, Without any help, and I hope he will come to write pretty well. he is often setting out to Feen's, and desires his love to Black Tom and Hannah, Farmer Dell, and all the Neighbors, to whom mine also. if att any time you should send anything from Feen's here pray don't forget a few Horse beans. I should be glad to know if your Limes kept over good & if the Cranberrys I sent Sisters Aubrey and Jackson, or which was best, one being Se [torn] in water and one without. I have sent you a few Water Mellon seeds, which if not good to eat will make fine Mangos, also some Indian corn that will be ripe in three months. Hope you will have some good roasting ears. . . ."

The letter from the little boy, Thomas Freame, Jr., to his uncle, John Penn, alluded to in the letter above as pre-

pared "without any help," is in a childish hand, and runs as follows :

"DEAR UNCLE

"I think in Duty I ought to wait on you wth my first Letter, which I hope will plead excuse for all faults. I remember what you told me, and write or go to school every day. I am very much obliged to you for your kind present of tickets, and hope I shall have good success. Pray give my duty to Uncle and Aunt Penn, and all my cousins. My love to Mr. Philops, Mr. Service, and Farmer Dell, with all my friends. So conclude, Dear uncle

"Your affect^d nep

"THOMAS FREAME

"PHIL No^r 21 1735"

A few days later, December 8, 1735, Thomas Freame wrote John Penn, a passage in the letter being as follows :

"We have no material news worth Sending unless of y^e melancholly state the Governour [Gordon] is in. His distemper at times seizes him in such a manner that it is my opinion He cannot get over it. He is reduced very much and is exceeding weak, Tho' still heart whole, and at times very cheerfull."

Margaret Freame to John Penn, from Philadelphia, March 21, 1735/6 :

". . . The Governour, who was so bad when I last Wrot I thought he could not Live one week is now as Well as ever he was. what cur'd him of his Lax was so fine a Receipt I think for the good of Mankind it should be known.—take a handfull of the Raspings of Logwood, and Poure Boiling water on it, let it infuse by the fire till it Look of a deep Red, Drink a teacup of this two or three times a day, and att night going to bed.—

"We have had a very hard Winter, no appearance of Spring yet, but Cold hard frosts so that little busness could be done. Mr. Freame talks of going into the country next week."

Several letters from Thomas Freame to John Penn, from Philadelphia, in 1736, disclose that the latter thought the little boy should be sent back to England, in order to be suitably educated, but that his parents felt unwilling to part with him. His father earnestly assured John of the suf-

iciency of the educational opportunities in Philadelphia, and of the boy's studious efforts.¹

Other letters from Margaret to John discuss the propriety of appointing Thomas Penn to be Governor on Major Gordon's death, and the appointment of Thomas Freame to be naval officer. Margaret seemed to think that John did not fairly weigh the propriety of Thomas's elevation. Other letters, some of which are cited below, refer to domestic and other matters.

Margaret Freame to John Penn, from Philadelphia, December 10, 1736 :

" . . . [I] find Bro: Tom sent you word of our att last consenting to have him [Thomas Freame, Jr.] inoculated. The small-pox has and doth rage Very much in this Citty, Numbers of Persons Dying of it. at last seeing it Prove so fatal in the Common way, that by a computation one dy'd in four, and not one in fifty by inoculation, Mr. Till concluded to have his wife and his 2 children, Mr. Taylor his little Boy, and divers others that has succeeded very well. Poor Tom had it full, but is now, I thank God Bravely recover'd, they are all turn'd, and most shell'd off. he begins to call for a Cook instead of a Doctor. he bore it all with much Patience. Doctor Dover's Regimen is drink coole tankard and small beer, but no Gascoin's powders or Slops. Loyd Zac-ray was his Doctor, who if he was his own child could not have more tenderly attended him. . . . Poor Mr. Allen has lost his only Son in this fatal Distemper, and too many in this Citty are under the same Affliction; the Church bell is not suffer'd to ring but once for six [deaths] and it has rung twice a day sometimes. I hope the Cold Weather will Put a Stop to this Contagion."

Margaret Freame to John Penn, from Philadelphia, April 18, 1737 :

"Mr. fishborn's Son, who came from London by way of Maryland arriv'd here yesterday, having a Passage of thirty Days, brings little news (and no letters) but that Cousin Will^m Penn is married to Doct^r Vaux's Daughter. Could I wonder at his Conduct in anything I should that his Pride should stoop so low."

The service of Thomas Freame as captain of one of the companies raised at Philadelphia in 1740 for the expedi-

¹ Some interesting details are given in the letters of the system of education in that day.

tion under Admiral Vernon, which made a futile attack on Carthagena in 1741, has been mentioned. In a letter, September 10, 1740, from Thomas Penn at Philadelphia to Ferdinand John Paris (legal adviser of the Penns) at London, this passage occurs :

“ You will find the scheme for raising men in America has had a very good effect, and I believe about 4600 will be carried from these Colonys ; and though this Province cannot furnish the number my Lord Monson proposed, yet the eight companys are a considerable number, and are now compleat. Mr. Freame has turned soldier and has the command of one. We have eight ships ready for their embarkation, and they are to go on Board in a few days.”

WORMINGHURST.

The derivation and disposition of the Worminghurst estate have been variously alluded to in different works relating to Penn. His own letters, already cited, show that it was sold in the autumn of 1707, and that William Penn, Jr., was a party to the sale. The purchaser was a Squire Butler, and the property remained in his family until 1789, when it was allotted to Ann Jemima Clough,¹ wife of Roger Clough, and by her it was sold in 1805 to Charles, Duke of Norfolk.

The house in which William Penn lived appears to have been torn down by Squire Butler. (The tradition is that he “ expressed the determination not to leave a trace of the old Quaker.”) He built on its site, it is said, not long after his purchase, a large brick mansion, “ and enclosed a considerable part of the parish in a deer park.” But this mansion was itself pulled down by the Duke of Norfolk, “ the lake dried up, the timber leveled, and the park converted into a farm. A Spanish chestnut tree of great magnitude, the last remains of the former grandeur of the place, was grubbed up in the year 1825 ; it measured, six feet from the ground, twenty-nine feet in circumference.”²

¹ She is called the “ eldest daughter ” of Butler, but with the separation of eighty-two years this appears rather unlikely.

² Paragraphs cited in Marsh’s “ Early Friends in Surrey and Sussex.”

Worminghurst stood in view of "the South Downs." It was four miles south of the Friends' meeting-house in Thakeham Parish, and five and a half miles northwest of the meeting-house at Steyning."¹

WILLIAM PENN, JR.'S, MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

The marriage settlement made upon the occasion of William Penn, Jr.'s, marriage in 1698 was deposited later, apparently, with Messrs. Freame and Barclay, and in July last (1898), a little more than two centuries after its making, the document was handed over by the representatives of the late Joseph Gurney Barclay, of London, to be deposited in the Penn Papers Collection of the Friends at Devonshire House. It is an "indenture quadripartite," and endorsed: "Mr. Penn, his settlement on his sonn's intermarriage with Mrs. Mary Jones." The signers are William Penn, Laetitia Penn, William Penn, Jr., Mary Jones, Charles Jones, Jr., and Nathaniel Wade.

PENN MARRIAGES IN HORSHAM RECORDS.

The proceedings in the Friends' meeting prior to Penn's marriage with Hannah Callowhill are partly recorded in the minutes of Horsham Monthly Meeting, in Sussex. These show, January, 1695/6, that "William Penn, of Worminghurst, Sussex, did the first time Declare his Intentions of taking Hannah Callowhill, of the City of Bristol, to be his wife," and that Thomas Wright and five others were appointed "to enquire concerning his Cleanness on the Account of Marriage." Next month these Friends "Did signifie that they find nothing but that he is very cleare in that matter, soe this meeting hath ordred a Certificate to be sent to the Friends of the City of Bristol to which the said Hannah Callowhill doth belong."

At Horsham Monthly Meeting also, in July, 1702, "William Aubrey, of White Lyon Courte, in Cornhill, London, Marchant, and Leatitia Penn, of Wormenghurst, in Sussex,

¹ Marsh's "Early Friends in Surrey and Sussex."

Did the first time Declare their Intentions of taking each other to be husband and wife. The said William brought a Certificate from his father, giving his free Consent under his hand, and the said Leatitia's father being present gave his free Consent. Also the said William Aubry produced a Certificat from the Two weeks meeting in London, signifying his Clearnes from all others relateing to marriage, allso Leatitia produced a Certificat from Friends in Pensilvania Signifying her Clearnes on that Accounte."¹

THE FELL BRANCH.

The mention in Chapter VIII. of Gulielma Maria Penn, daughter of William Penn, Jr., who became the wife of Aubrey (Awbrey?) Thomas, and of Charles Fell, is inadequate and not strictly accurate. By her first marriage she had one son, William Penn Thomas, who survived her, and died unmarried about 1742. The following family record, furnished by Gilbert Cope, is derived (he thinks) from a certified copy of a parish register :

"Gulielma Maria Fell, d. 17 Jan., 1739/40.

"Charles Fell, her (2nd) husband, d. 1 Oct., 1748.

[Children of the above:]

"Mary Margaretta, bapt. 23 Aug., 1724.

"Gulielma Maria Frances, bapt. 10 Aug., 1725.

"Robert Edward, bapt. 29 Nov., 1726."

There are numerous deeds, etc., made by and on behalf of these children of Charles and Gulielma Maria (Penn) Fell on record, which clearly explain many points in the family account. In 1770 Robert Edward Fell was in Philadelphia attending to their interests and engaged in the sale of their real property. In a deed, May 10, 1770, by him to Timothy Hurst, of New York, merchant, for a lot on South Street, Philadelphia, for fifty-four pounds purchase-money, a power of attorney to him (Fell), dated in March, 1769,

¹ Entries cited in "Some Records of the Early Friends of Surrey and Sussex," by Thomas W. and Anne W. Marsh. London, 1886.

from his sister, Gulielma Maria Frances Newcomb, "of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, Great Britain, widow," is recited, she being "one of the daughters of Gulielma Maria Fell, deceased, who was the daughter of William Penn, Jr., deceased." The deed is "by Robert Edward Fell, now residing in the City of Philadelphia, Esquire." Another deed, May 10, 1770, same to same, for one-eighth interest in a lot on South Street, price three thousand pounds, describes R. E. Fell as the "eldest son" of Gulielma Maria Fell, deceased.¹

A Pennsylvania land warrant, dated October 21, 1774, signed by (Governor) John Penn, in favor of Timothy Hurst, of New York, merchant, and John Barron and Israel Morris, of Philadelphia, for twelve hundred and fifty acres of land in any part of the Province, states in its extended recitals much of the family record of the Fell branch, the essential facts of which have been given. The origin of the title to the twelve hundred and fifty acres lay in the trust grant (lease and release) made by William Penn to Sir John Fagg, September 4 and 5, 1682, for fifty thousand acres, one-half being for the use of William Penn, Jr.² By a lease and release in 1731, Thomas and Richard Penn confirmed unto William Penn, 3d, five thousand acres, part of the fifty thousand; and this tract William

¹ He was her eldest son, but her third child.

² Concerning this grant, and "Fagg's Manor," Gilbert Cope writes me,—

"WEST CHESTER, PA., 7, 20, 1898.

"While the subject is fresh, I will remark that the foot-note [p. 186, Chapter XII.] does not present the subject of 'Fagg's Manor' in the best light.

"In right of the deed of trust to Sir John Fagg a survey was made on about 30,000 acres, including all of the present township of New Garden and most of Kennett, with much land in New Castle County. This was divided between William and Letitia, and formed the two manors of Stening (or Stansing, as given in Letitia's patent). Two other tracts were surveyed to the westward of these, one for William and one for Letitia, and it was to the latter that the distinctive term, Fagg's Manor, was applied. That of William, Jr., was called Penn's Manor to some extent.

"G. C."

Penn, 3d, sold in 1742 to William Allen, of Philadelphia. The recital proceeds that one-fourth of the five thousand acres belonged to the sister of William Penn, 3d, Gulielma Maria Fell, who afterwards died intestate in the lifetime of her husband, leaving issue by her first husband, Aubrey Thomas, one son, William Penn Thomas, and by her second husband, Charles Fell, three children, Robert Edward, Mary Margaretta (Barron), and Gulielma Maria Frances (Newcomb). It is further particularly mentioned that William Penn Thomas died intestate without issue in the lifetime of Charles Fell.

A lease and release, February, 1768, the parties being John Barron, of "York Buildings, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman," and Mary Margaretta, his wife, of one part, and Robert Crispin, "of Chancery Lane, in said county, gentleman," of the other, recites that Mary Margaretta is one of the surviving children of Charles Fell and Gulielma Maria Penn. A deed of later date is by Barron, then "of Philadelphia," to Charles Hurst, of the same city, gentleman, and recites that Barron, "in company with" Hurst, "is entitled to sundry lands, warrants, and rights in Pennsylvania, and especially to certain 5,000 acres in right of William and Gulielma Maria Penn, . . . under which last they have located and caused to be surveyed several tracts of land." Barron conveys all his interest in the five thousand acres to Hurst for five hundred pounds.

A letter in the Penn collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, from Charles Fell to John Penn, is dated January 8, 1739/40. The writer speaks of his wife as then very ill. She is in care of Dr. Dover, and can only take "thin caudle through the spout of a teapot." The letter gives no place of address, but appears from later allusions to have been written from Westminster. Other letters immediately following disclose a pathetic story.

Same to same, Thursday, January 17, 1739/40:

"This morning at one o'clock my Dearest Guly left me for ever. . . . begg the continuance of yo^r Friendship to me and her Children."

Same to same, January 22, 1739/40 :

"My poor Dear Guly is this night to be buried in a private but as decent a manner as I am able in a Vault in Saint Margaret's Church, Westminster."

Same to same, January 29, 1739/40 :

" . . . I am most unhappy, left greatly in debt, and am oblig'd to dispose of all my Goods, wth will be sold next Thursday, to satisfy as many as the poor amount of them will come to, but what to do afterwards God only knows. My poor Dear Girls are gone this day wth their Grandmother¹ to Hampton Court, in order to have their Cloaths a little righted up before they go to a School wth she has recommended. [The little boy, he adds, is taken by one of the ushers of Westminster School to board with him. The writer himself has taken a sleeping-room at the coffee-house; he is very anxious for some employment.]"

A Fell pedigree is given in *Quakeriana* (London), June, 1895. It describes Charles Fell as "an officer in the army," and says he died, 1748, "at Windsor." It gives some further data concerning his (and Gulielma Maria Penn's) children, adding the name of a fourth, who "died young."

1. Mary Margaretta, married John Barron, of Leeds, co. York, afterwards of Philadelphia, and died 1769.

2. Gulielma Maria Frances, married John Newcombe, of Leir, co. Leicester, and had issue: Gulielma Maria, Susanna Margaretta, Philadelphia (married Thomas Brookholding), John Springett, William Hawkins.

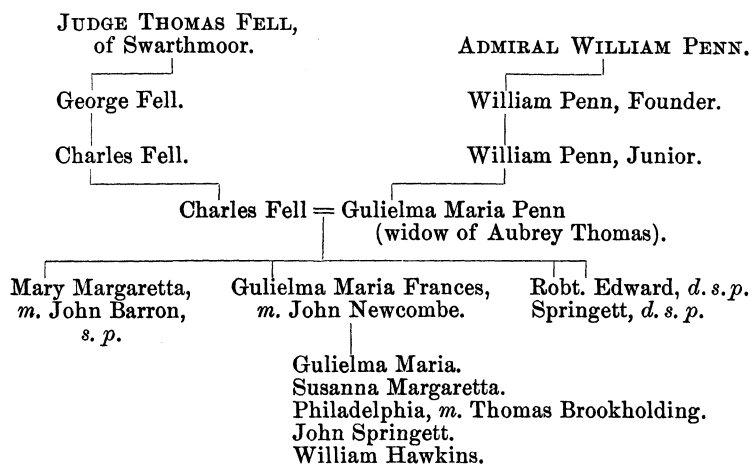
3. Robert Edward, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

4. Springett, died young.

The assumption that this line of descent from William Penn is extinct has been mentioned; if there are any descendants living, they appear to be from John Newcombe and his wife.

¹ This must have been Charles Fell's mother, as Mary Penn, widow of William Penn, Jr., and mother of Gulielma Maria Fell, had died in 1738.

TABLE: FELL BRANCH PENN FAMILY.



MAJOR STUART, OF TEMPSFORD HALL.

Major William Dugald Stuart, now the representative of his line of the family descended from the Founder's second marriage, visited Pennsylvania in 1898. Some further facts concerning him should be added. Though educated at Eton, he did not go (as stated in Chapter X.) to St. John's College, Cambridge, nor is he a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple.

He entered the British army as second lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifles, June 23, 1880. He was promoted to lieutenant July 1, 1881, and captain November 13, 1889. In 1891 he served with the Manipore expedition in Burmah against the Dacoits (for which he received a medal and clasp), and subsequently in the expedition against the Chins and Lushais, in Upper Burmah. He continued serving in India until 1893, when he was placed on the Reserve of Officers. He is now (1898) major in the Third (Militia) Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment. He married Millicent Helen Olivia Hughes, and has issue one son, William Esme Montague.

At Tempsford Hall, among the "interesting family relics"

alluded to in Chapter X., Major Stuart has the gold chain and medal of Admiral Penn, voted him by the Naval Council in August, 1653. He also has the walking-staff which King Charles I. carried to the scaffold, and handed, just before his execution, to Bishop Juxon, who accompanied him. The Bishop presented the staff afterwards to William Penn the Founder, and it has thus descended to Major Stuart.

OTHER FAMILIES NAMED PENN.

There are evidently a number of persons in the United States and elsewhere, named Penn, who believe themselves connected with the family of William Penn the Founder, if not directly descended from him. So far as the record evidence goes, his living descendants appear to be in the three lines stated in the preceding chapters of this essay:

1. The line from Peter Gaskell and Christiana Gulielma Penn, daughter of William Penn, 3d.

2. The line from Archbishop William Stuart and Sophia Penn, daughter of Thomas Penn, represented by Major William Dugald Stuart.

3. The line from the same parentage as No. 2, represented by the Earl of Ranfurly.

Except through the adoption of the additional name Penn by the Gaskell branch, no living person named Penn, so far as appears, is a descendant of William Penn the Founder.

An example of many curious and also interesting inquiries made by persons who believe themselves descended from William Penn or his father is afforded by the following letter, addressed "To the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania":

"VIRGIN ISLANDS, TORTOLA, April 11, 1871.

"HONORABLE SIR,

"I herewith respectfully beg your kind attention to the following facts, hoping you will not consider it taking too great liberty &c. that you will do me the favor of causing an answer to be sent to me.

"I am a native of these Islands and a descendant of the brother of the celebrated William Penn of Pennsylvania, which brother settled in these Islands some time in the eighteenth century. I cannot be certain as to the exact date by reason of the frequent hurricanes in these Islands, as all old papers have been destroyed.

"My object for writing to you sir, is to request that you will cause inquiry to be made as to one Richard Penn who is stated to have died last year, & who was the last descendant of the celebrated Quaker, & that he also left large property, both in specie & land, & that in the event of no descendant of the Penn family such property will revert to the Government of the United States, & if such is the case I will most respectfully request that you will communicate with me and I will be ready to pay any expenses attendant thereon as also to prove my descent before the proper authorities in these islands.

"I have the honor to be

"Honble Sir

"Your most obdt. Servt,

"WM. BENJAMIN PENN."

This letter was delivered to Justice James Thompson, then Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who forwarded it to William Henry Rawle, of Philadelphia, who was counsel for the Penn heirs. May 1, 1871, Mr. Rawle wrote William Benjamin Penn, stating the facts of the case, explaining the devolution of the estate, and the vesting of it in William Stuart, then owner, and nothing further appears to have been heard from the writer of the letter.

SUNDRY NOTES.

The old farm-house, King's Farm, Chorley Wood, where William Penn and Gulielma Maria Springett were married, is still standing, 1898.

It is the tradition, Joseph J. Green says, that Gulielma Maria Penn, wife of the Founder, died at Rawdon House, at Hoddesdon, Herts. This was the seat of Marmaduke Rawdon, Esquire. The old mansion is still standing. That she died at Hoddesdon has been already definitely stated, and it may have been at Rawdon House.

Referring to Dennis Penn's birth at Ealing, J. J. Green thinks it probable that this event occurred at the Manor House, Ealing, the then residence of John Wilmer, a Friend. John Wilmer's daughter Grizel married Jonathan Gurnell, William Penn being present at the marriage. (Jonathan Gurnell is repeatedly referred to in the chapter on the family life at Ruscombe during the closing years of William Penn's life.)

An obituary notice from a periodical of the time gives the death of the widow of Governor John Penn, Ann Masters:

"July 4, 1830, in Upper George Street [London] Anne, relict of John Penn, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania."

Richard Dawson, Earl of Dartrey, great-nephew of Baron Cremorne, who married Philadelphia Hannah Freame, died 1897, aged eighty years. He was succeeded in the peerage by his son, Lord Cremorne, who was formerly an officer of the Coldstream Guards, and sat as a Liberal in Parliament for Monaghan, 1865-68. "The family," a newspaper paragraph says, "is one of the great landlords of the United Kingdom, owning about 30,000 acres."

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM PENN THE FOUNDER.

BY FIRST WIFE, GULIELMA MARIA SPRINGETT.

	BORN.	DIED.	BURIED.	MARRIED.
1. Gulielma Maria.	Jan. 23, 1672/3.	Mar. 17, 1672/3.	Jordans.	D. unmarried.
2. William.	Feb. 28, 1673/4.	May 15, 1674.	Jordans.	D. unmarried.
3. Mary (? Margaret).	Feb. 28, 1673/4.	Feb. 24, 1674/5.	Jordans.	D. unmarried.
4. Springett.	Jan. 25, 1675.	April 10, 1696.	Jordans.	D. unmarried.
5. Letitia, <i>m.</i> William Aubrey, <i>s. p.</i>	Mar. 6, 1678.	April —, 1746.	Jordans.	Aug. 20, 1702.
6. William, Jr., <i>m.</i> Mary Jones (issue, three children).	Mar. 14, 1680.	June 23, 1720.	? Liége.	Jan. 12, 1698/9.
7. Gulielma Maria.	Nov. 17, 1685.	Nov. 20, 1689.	Jordans.	D. unmarried.

BY SECOND WIFE, HANNAH CALLOWHILL.

8. John.	Jan. 29, 1699/1700.	Oct. 25, 1746.	Jordans.	D. unmarried.
9. Thomas, <i>m.</i> Lady J. Fermor (issue, eight children).	Mar. 9, 1701/2.	Mar. 21, 1775.	Stoke.	Aug. 22, 1751.
10. Hannah Margarita.	July 30, 1703.	Feb. —, 1707/8.	?	D. unmarried.
11. Margaret, <i>m.</i> Thomas Freame (issue, two children).	Nov. 7, 1704.	Feb. —, 1750/1.	Jordans.	July 6, 1727.
12. Richard, <i>m.</i> Hannah Lardner (issue, four children).	Jan. 17, 1705/6.	Feb. 4, 1771.	Stoke.	—, 1728.
13. Dennia.	Feb. 26, 1706/7.	Feb. (?) 6, 1722/3.	Jordans.	D. unmarried.
14. Hannah.	Sept. 5, 1708.	Jan. 24, 1708/9.	Jordans.	D. unmarried.